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H. PHILLIPS
Certifying Officer

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3,196,129
**VINYL POLYMERS STABILIZED WITH THIO-
ACETAL AND THIOKETAL TIN COMPOUNDS**
Ingemim Hechenbleikner, Kenwood, Robert E. Bresser,
Sharonville, and Otto A. Homberg, Woodlawn, Ohio,
assignors to Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., Reading,
Ohio, a corporation of Ohio
No Drawing. Filed May 1, 1962, Ser. No. 191,463
18 Claims. (Cl. 260-45.75)

This application is a continuation-in-part of application
Serial No. 103,256, filed April 17, 1961, now Patent
3,078,290, issued February 19, 1963.

The present invention relates to novel thioacetals and
thioketals and their use as stabilizers for solid polymers
of monoolefins having 2 to 4 carbon atoms and as sta-
bilizers for solid polymers of monoolefins having 2 to 4
carbon atoms and as stabilizers for halogen-containing
resins.

It is an object of the present invention to prepare novel
thioacetals and thioketals.

Another object is to prepare novel mono-, di- or tri-
hydrocarbon tin salts of acids having a thioacetal or thio-
acetal group.

An additional object is to prepare novel stabilized com-
positions containing solid polymers of monoolefins having
2 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably polypropylene.

Another object is to stabilize polypropylene and other
polymers of monoolefins having 2 to 4 carbon atoms with
synergistic stabilizer compositions.

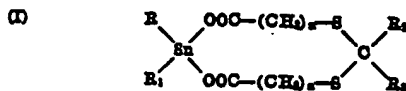
A further object is to extend the heat and light stability
of halogen-containing resins.

An additional object is to provide novel stabilized vinyl
resin compositions.

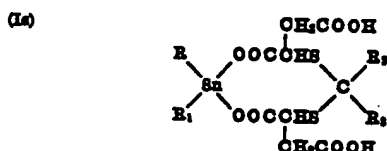
Yet another object is to provide novel synergistic sta-
bilizers for halogen-containing resins.

Still further objects and the entire scope of applicability
of the present invention will become apparent from the
detailed description given hereinafter; it should be under-
stood, however, that the detailed description and specific
examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the
invention, are given by way of illustration only, since
various changes and modifications within the spirit and
scope of the invention will become apparent to those
skilled in the art from this detailed description.

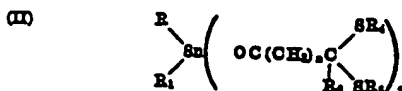
In one form of the invention there are prepared dihy-
drocarbon tin salts of acids having a thioacetal or thio-
ketal grouping. Such compounds belong to one of the follow-
ing groups



or

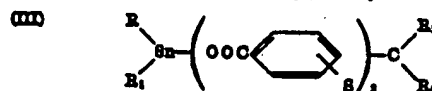


where n is an integer from 1 to 8, R and R_1 are alkyl,
aralkyl or aryl and R_2 and R_3 are hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl,
aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyaryl, alkoxyaryl or taken together
complete a cyclohexane ring, i.e., the pentamethylene
radical.



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where n , R and R_1 are as defined above, R_4 and R_5 are
alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid
ester and R_6 is hydrogen, alkyl, benzyl or aryl.

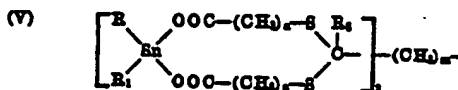


where R , R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as defined above

10 (IV)

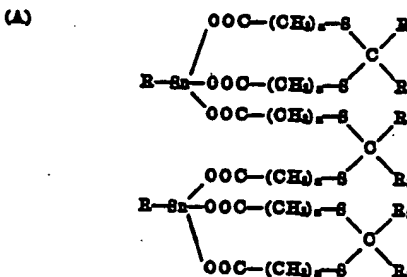


where n , R and R_1 are as defined above and R_6 is alkyl,
aralkyl or aryl.

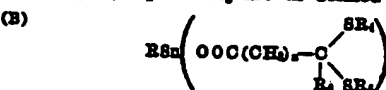


where R , R_1 and n are defined as above, R_2 is alkyl,
aralkyl or aryl and m is an integer from 0 to 8.

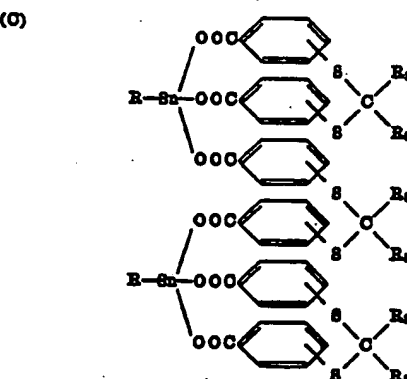
Another aspect of the invention is the preparation of
monohydrocarbon and trihydrocarbon tin salts of acids
having a thioacetal or thioacetal grouping. Such com-
pounds belong to one of the following groups:



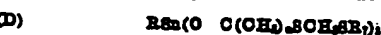
where n , R , R_2 and R_3 are as defined above.



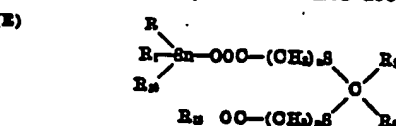
45 where n , R , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are as defined above.



where R , R_2 and R_3 are as defined above.



where n , R , and R_6 are as defined above.

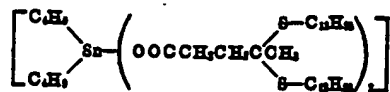


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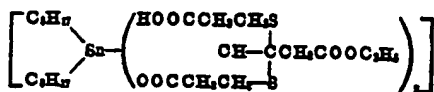
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Typical examples of compounds in Group II are

dibutyl tin di [4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate]



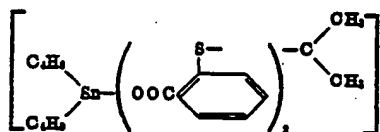
dibutyl tin di [4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate],
dioctadecyl tin di [4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate],
dioctyl tin di [4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate],
butyl octyl tin di [4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate],
dimethyl tin di [4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate],
dioctyl tin di [ethyl 3,3-bis (carboxyethylthio) butyrate]



diphenyl tin di [3,3-bis (benzylthio)-3-phenyl propionate].

Typical examples of compounds in Group III are

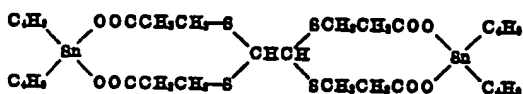
dibutyl tin 2-hydroxybenzal di (2'-mercaptobenzoate),
dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate)



diphenyl tin methane-bis (4-mercaptobenzoate), dilauryl tin diphenyl methane-bis (3-mercaptobenzoate), dimethyl tin ethane-1,1-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group IV are dibutyl tin di (dodecylthiomethyl thioacetate) [(C₄H₉)₂Sn (OOCCH₂SC₁₂H₂₅)₂], dilauryl tin di (methylthiomethyl-thiopropionate), dimethyl tin di (phenylthiomethyl-thiooctanoate), diphenyl tin di (benzylthiomethyl-thioacetate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group V are di (dibutyl tin) ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate)



di (dioctyl tin) -1-methyl ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptacetate), di (diphenyl tin) butane-1,1,4,4-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), di (dilauryl tin) hexane-1,1,6,6-tetrakis (mercaptooctanoate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group A are bis (butyl tin) tri (propane-2,2-bis-β-mercaptopropionate); bis (butyl tin) tri (benzal di-β-mercaptopropionate); bis (octyl tin) tri (propane-2,2-bis mercaptoacetate); bis (phenyl tin) tri (hydroxybenzal di-β-mercaptopropionate); bis (methyl tin) tri (cyclohexyl-1,1-bis mercaptooctanoate); bis (benzyl tin) tri (2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzal di mercaptobutyrate); bis (octadecyl tin) tri (2-butene-1,1-bis mercaptopropionate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group B are butyl tin tri [4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate], butyl tin tri [4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate], octadecyl tin tri [4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate], octyl tin tri [4,4-bis carboxyethylthio) valerate], butyl tin tri [4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate], methyl tin tri [ethyl-3,3-bis (carboxyethylthio) butyrate], phenyl tin tri [3,3-bis (benzylthio)-3-phenylpropionate].

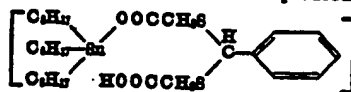
Typical examples of compounds in Group C are bis (butyl tin) tri (benzal di 2'-mercaptobenzoate), bis (butyl tin) tri propane-2,2-bis-2'-mercaptobenzoate, bis (phenyl tin) tri (2-hydroxybenzal di 2'-mercaptobenzoate), bis (octyl tin) tri (methane-bis-4-mercaptobenzoate), bis (lauryl tin) tri (diphenylmethane bis (3-mercaptoben-

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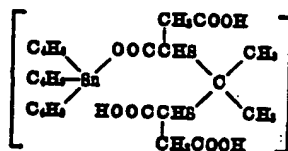
zoate), bis (methyl tin) tri (ethane-1,1-bis-2'-mercaptobenzoate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group D are butyl tin tri (dodecylthiomethyl thioacetate), lauryl tin tri (methylthiomethyl thiopropionate), methyl tin tri (phenylthiomethyl thiooctanoate), phenyl tin tri (benzylthiomethyl thioacetate).

Typical examples of compounds in Group E are bis (tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis-β-mercaptopropionate, bis (tributyl tin) benzal di-β-mercaptopropionate, bis (butyl tin) tri (propane-2,2-bis mercaptoacetate), bis (triocetyl tin) propane-2,2-bis-mercaptooctanoate, bis (triphenyl tin) hydroxybenzal di-β-mercaptopropionate, bis (trimethyl tin) cyclohexyl-1,1-bis mercaptoacetate, bis (tribenzyl tin)-2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzal di mercaptobutyrate, bis (tri octadecyl tin) 2-butene-1,1-bis mercaptopropionate, tributyl tin propane-2,2-bis-β-mercaptopropionate, triocetyl tin benzal di-mercaptoacetate



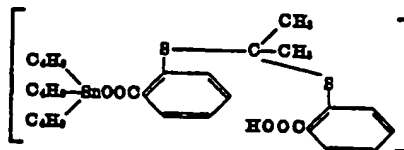
Typical examples of compounds in Group F are tributyl tin propane 2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate



bis (tributyl tin) propane 2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate, tris (triphenyl tin) propane 2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate, tetra (triocetyl tin) propane 2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate.

Typical examples of compounds in Group G are tributyl tin 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate, tributyl tin 4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate, triocetyl tin 4,4-bis (phenylthio) valerate, triocetyl tin 4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate, butyloctyl lauryl tin 4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate, trimethyl tin 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate, triocetyl tin ethyl-3,3-bis (carboxyethylthio) butyrate, triphenyl tin 3,3-bis (benzylthio)-3-phenyl propionate.

Typical examples of compounds in Group H are bis (tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate), bis (tributyl tin)-2-hydroxybenzal di (2'-mercaptobenzoate), bis (triphenyl tin) benzal di (2'-mercaptobenzoate), bis (triocetyl tin) methane-bis (4-mercaptobenzoate), bis (trilauryl tin) diphenyl methane bis (3-mercaptobenzoate), bis (trimethyl tin) ethane-1,1-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate), tributyl tin propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate)



Typical examples of compounds in Group I are tributyl tin dodecylthiomethyl thioacetate, trilauryl tin methylthiomethyl thiopropionate, trimethyl tin phenylthiomethyl thiooctanoate, triphenyl tin benzylthiomethyl thioacetate.

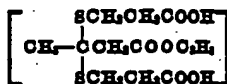
Typical examples of compounds in Group K are triocetyl tin -1-methyl ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptacetate), tributyl tin ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), bis (tributyl tin) ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), tris (tributyl tin) ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), tetra (tributyl tin) ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), tetra (triphenyl tin) butane 1,1,4,4-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate), tetra (trilauryl tin) hexane-1,1,6,6-tetrakis (mercaptooctanoate).

Typical examples of compounds in Groups VI and VII are benzal di (mercaptoacetic acid), benzal di (mer-

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captopropionic acid), 2-hydroxybenzaldii (mercaptoacetic acid), 2-hydroxybenzaldii (mercaptopropionic acid), 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldii (mercaptopropionic acid), cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetic acid), cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), methane-bis (mercaptoacetic acid), methane-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetic acid, isodecane-1, 1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), propane-2, 2-bis (mercaptoacetic acid), propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), 4-methylpentane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetic acid), butane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetic acid), diphenylmethane-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), propene-3,3-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), 2-butene-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid), propane-2,2-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid), 2-hydroxybenzaldii (2'-mercaptobenzoic acid), propane-2,2-bis (mercapto-octanoic acid), phenylacetaldii (mercaptoacetic acid), propane-2-mercaptoacetic acid-2-mercaptopropionic acid, and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldii (mercaptobutyric acid).

Typical examples of compounds in Group VII are 4,4-bis (carbobutoxyethylthio) valeric acid, 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valeric acid, 4,4-bis (phenylthio) valeric acid, 4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valeric acid, ethyl-3,3-bis (carboxyethylthio) butyrate



3,3-bis (benzylthio)-3-phenylpropionic acid.

Typical examples of compounds in Group VIII are 2-hydroxybenzaldii (2'-mercaptobenzoic acid), propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoic acid), methane-bis (4-mercaptobenzoic acid), methane-bis (3-mercaptobenzoic acid), ethane-1,1-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoic acid), phenylmethane bis (2-mercaptobenzoic acid).

Typical examples of compounds in Group IX are dodecylthiomethyl mercaptoacetic acid, methylthiomethyl mercaptopropionic acid, phenylthiomethyl mercaptooctanoic acid, benzylthiomethyl mercaptoacetic acid, butylthiomethyl mercaptopropionic acid.

Typical examples of compounds in Group X are ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionic acid), 1-methylethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptoacetic acid); pentane-2,2,4,4-tetrakis (mercaptopropionic acid), ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptoacetic acid), 1,1,4,4-tetrakis butane-(mercaptopropionic acid), hexane 1,1,6,6-tetrakis (mercapto-octanoic acid).

Example I

Butyl stannic acid (0.91 mole) was heated in a vacuum (water pump) with 1.37 moles of propane-2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionic acid and the water removed. The product was bis (butyl tin) tri (propane-2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionate), a white solid melting or softening around 50-80° C., tin 21.5% (theory 21.6%), sulfur 17.68% (theory 17.4%). The solid appeared to be in polymeric form.

Example II

One mol of butyl tin triisopropylate was heated with 1.5 moles of propane 2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionic acid in 200 ml. of isopropyl alcohol and there was recovered as the residue bis (butyl tin) tri (propane-2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionate) having the same properties as the product of Example I.

Example III

0.0865 mol of butyl stannic acid was heated with 0.13 mol of benzaldii- β -mercaptopropionic acid in a vacuum and the water removed to recover bis (butyl tin) tri (benzaldii-bis- β -mercaptopropionate) as a pale yellow solid melting at 67-88° C., tin 19.5% (theory 19.05%), sulfur 15.82% (theory 15.42%). The solid appeared to be in polymeric form.

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Example IV

0.15 mol of tributyl tin oxide was reacted with 0.15 mol of propane-2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionic acid in 100 ml. of a mixture of equal amounts by volume of hexane and benzene. The bis (tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis- β -mercaptopropionate obtained was recrystallized from isopropanol as a white crystalline solid, M.P. 98-99° C., tin 28.0% (theory 28.6%), sulfur 7.52% (theory 7.73%).

Example V

0.15 mol of tributyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with 0.15 mol of benzaldii- β -mercaptopropionic acid in 100 ml. of a mixture of equal amounts by volume of hexane and benzene. The bis (tributyl tin) benzaldii- β -mercaptopropionate obtained was a white crystalline solid, M.P. 95-96° C., tin 26.9% (theory 27.0%), sulfur 7.38% (theory 7.30%).

Example VI

One mol of octyl stannic acid and one mol of 4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valeric acid were heated in a vacuum and the water removed to recover octyltin tri [4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valerate].

Example VII

One mol of butyl stannic acid was heated in a vacuum with 1.5 moles of benzaldii 2'-mercaptobenzoic acid and the water removed to recover bis (butyl tin) tri (benzaldii 2'-mercaptobenzoate).

Example VIII

One mol of butyl stannic acid and one mol of dodecylthiomethylthioacetic acid were heated in a vacuum and the water removed to recover butyl tin tri (dodecylthiomethylthioacetate).

Example IX

One mol of tributyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with 2 moles of propane-2,2-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid) in 500 ml. of a mixture of equal amounts by volume of benzene and hexane to obtain tetra (tributyl tin) propane 2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate as the product.

When there was used only 0.5 mol of propane-2,2-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid) in this reaction the product obtained was tetra (butyl tin) propane-2,2-bis mercaptosuccinate.

Example X

One mol of trioctyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with 2 moles of 1-methyl ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptoacetic acid) in 750 ml. of a mixture of equal parts by volume of benzene and hexane to obtain trioctyl tin-1-methylethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptoacetate) as the product.

Example XI

One mol of tributyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with 0.5 mol of ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionic acid) in 500 ml. of a mixture of equal parts by volume of benzene and hexane to obtain tetra (tributyl tin) ethane 1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionate) as the product.

Example XII

One mol of tributyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with 2 moles of 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valeric acid in 750 ml. of a mixture of equal parts by volume of benzene and hexane to obtain tributyl tin 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valerate as the product.

Example XIII

The procedure of Example XII was repeated replacing the 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valeric acid by 2 moles of dodecylthiomethylthioacetic acid to produce tributyl tin dodecylthiomethylthioacetate as the product.

Example XIV

One mol of tributyl tin oxide was heated to reflux with one mol of propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoic acid) in 500 ml. of a mixture of equal parts by volume of benzene and hexane to obtain bis (tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis (2'-mercaptobenzoate) as the final product.

The stabilizers of the present invention can be used with halogen containing vinyl and vinylidene resins in which the halogen is attached directly to a carbon atom in the polymer chain. Preferably, the resin is a vinyl halide resin, specifically, a vinyl chloride resin. Usually, the vinyl chloride resin is made from monomers consisting of vinyl chloride alone or a mixture of monomers comprising at least 70% vinyl chloride by weight. When vinyl chloride copolymers are stabilized, preferably the copolymer of vinyl chloride with an ethylenically unsaturated compound copolymerizable therewith contains at least 10% of polymerized vinyl chloride.

As the chlorinated resin there can be employed chlorinated polyethylene having 14 to 75%, e.g., 27% chlorine by weight, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyvinyl bromide, polyvinyl fluoride, copolymers of vinyl chloride with 1 to 90%, preferably 1 to 30%, of a copolymerizable ethylenically unsaturated material such as vinyl acetate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl benzoate, vinylidene chloride, diethyl fumarate, diethyl maleate, other alkyl fumarates and maleates, vinyl propionate, methyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate and other alkyl acrylates, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate and other alkyl methacrylates, methyl alpha chloroacrylate, styrene, trichloroethylene, vinyl ethers such as vinyl ethyl ether, vinyl chloroethyl ether and vinyl phenyl ether, vinyl ketones such as vinyl methyl ketone and vinyl phenyl ketone, 1-fluoro-1-chloroethylene, acrylonitrile, chloracrylonitrile, allylidene diacetate and chloroallylidene diacetate. Typical copolymers include vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate (96:4 sold commercial as VYNW), vinyl chloride-vinyl

VI, VIa, VII, VIII, IX and X, there is normally used 0.01 to 10 of the tin compound by weight of the resin and the thioacetal or thioketal is also normally used in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight of the resin. More preferably, 0.2 to 5 of the tin compound and 0.2 to 5% of the thioacetals or thioketal is employed based on the weight of the resin.

The following examples employ the stabilizers of the present invention with vinyl chloride resins. Without exception there was greater stabilization than when the equivalent amount of dibutyl tin dilaurate was employed. Many of the compounds and compositions were superior to dibutyl tin bis (isooctylthioglycolate) as stabilizers for vinyl chloride resins.

The following examples (except comparison Examples 1 and 2) illustrate the stabilizing effect of the additives of the present invention. It should be noted that the first yellowing does not necessarily limit the usefulness of the stabilizer. The stabilizer tests were carried out at 360° F. (182° C.) in the conventional forced draft oven. In the tables 101 EP and 103 EP designate Geon 101 EP and Geon 103 EP which are vinyl chloride homopolymers manufactured by B. F. Goodrich. VYNW designates a 96:4 vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer and St. Gobain, a commercially available vinyl chloride resin. In the tests all parts are expressed as parts per 100 parts by weight of the resin. The letter Y designates the time in minutes at which color first appeared. The letter B designates the time in minutes at which the resin became very dark.

Example 1

(Dibutyl tin dilaurate—Molecular weight 828)

Parts stabilizer	0.05	0.04	1.00	2.00
Resin	103EP	101EP	103EP	103EP
Diethyl phthalate (parts)	0	50	50	50
Results	Y-0 B-60	Y-15 B-45	Y-30 B-75	Y-0 B-75

Example 2

(Dibutyl tin (isooctylthioglycolate)—Molecular weight 580)

Parts stabilizer	0.04	0.775	0.05	1.0	1.67	1.11
Resin	103EP	103EP	103EP	101EP	VYNW	St. Gobain
Diethyl phthalate (parts)	50	50	0	0	0	50
Results	Y-45 B-60	Y-45 B-75	Y-45 B-60	Y-30 B-75	Y-75 B-75	Y-60 B-75

Example 3

(Dibutyl tin isodecano-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate)—Molecular weight 580)

Parts stabilizer	0.05
Resin	103EP
Results	Y-45 B-75

Example 4

(Dibutyl tin benzaldis (mercaptopropionate)—Molecular weight 580)

Parts stabilizer	1.00
Resin	103EP
Diethyl phthalate (parts)	50
Results	Y-75 B-120

Example 5

(Diethyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)—Molecular weight 504)

Parts stabilizer	0.875	0.453	0.453
Epoxidized soya oil	0	0	0
Epoxidized isooctyl oleate	0.875	0.453	0.453
Resin	103EP	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-75 B-105	Y-75 B-90	Y-75 B-135

acetate-maleic anhydride (86:13:1), vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride (95:5), vinyl chloride-diethyl fumarate (95:5), vinyl chloride-trichloroethylene (95:5), vinyl chloride-2-ethylhexyl acrylate (80:20).

The stabilizers of the present invention can be incorporated with the resin by admixing in an appropriate mill or mixer or by any of the other well-known methods which provide for uniform distribution throughout the resin compositions. Thus, mixing can be accomplished by milling on rolls at 100-160° C.

In addition to the novel stabilizers there can also be incorporated with the resin conventional additives such as plasticizers, pigments, fillers, dyes, ultraviolet light absorbing agents, densifying agents and the like.

If a plasticizer is employed, it is used in conventional amount, e.g., 30 to 150 parts per 100 parts of resin. Typical plasticizers are di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, dibutyl sebacate, dioctyl sebacate, tricresyl phosphate.

The tin containing stabilizers in Groups I, Ia, II, III, IV, V, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K are normally used in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight of the chlorinated resin. More preferably, 0.2 to 5% of the tin compound is used by weight of the resin.

When a mixture of dihydrocarbon tin oxide or sulfide or trihydrocarbon tin oxide or monohydrocarbon stannic acid is employed with the thioacetals or ketals of Groups

Example 6

[Dibutyl tin benzaldehyde (mercaptosuccinate)—Molecular weight 300]

Parts stabilizer	0.75	1.5	0.75	0.75	1.48	1.48
Resin	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP
Dioctyl phthalate (parts)	0	0	80	0	80	0
Tricresyl phosphate (parts)	0	0	0	0	0	80
Results	Y-60	Y-60	Y-15	Y-45	Y-80	Y-80
	B-75	B-120	B-75	B-75	B-165	B-165

Example 7

[Dibutyl tin propene-2,3-bis (mercaptopropionate)—Molecular weight 452]

Parts stabilizer	0.715	1.07	0.73	0.715	0.905	15
Exoxidized soya oil	0	0	5	0	0	0
Resin	103EP	VYNW	101EP	101EP	103EP	103EP
Dioctyl phthalate	80	0	0	0	0	0
Results	Y-60	Y-75	Y-75	Y-75	Y-75	Y-75
	B-105	B-75	B-120	B-60	B-75	20

Example 13

[Compound: Methane-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 224]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.19	0.35	0.34
Resin	103EP	103EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	80	0	0
Results	Y-80	Y-0	Y-0
	B-75	B-75	B-75

Example 8

[Compound: Benzaldehyde bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 300]

Dibutyl tin oxide (parts)	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound (parts)	0.85	0.45	0.85	0.45	0.85	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.45	0.35	0.45
Resin	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	103EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate (parts)	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	80
Tricresyl phosphate (parts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Results	Y-75	Y-80	Y-80	Y-120	Y-80	Y-75	Y-15	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80
	B-125	B-125	B-165	B-165	B-165	B-165	B-105	B-75	B-75	B-75	B-75	B-80

Example 9

[Compound: O-hydroxybenzaldehyde bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 316]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.555	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.30	0.275	0.26	0.30	0.23	0.25	0.50	0.77	0.675	0.44
Resin	103	103	103	St.	103	103	St.	101	103	103	101	101	101
	EP	EP	EP	Gobain	EP	EP	Gobain	EP	EP	EP	EP	EP	EP
Dioctyl phthalate	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Tricresyl phosphate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Results	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80	Y-75	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80	Y-15	Y-80	Y-15	Y-80	Y-75
	B-125	B-165	B-75	B-120	B-120	B-105	B-105	B-75	B-80	B-80	B-120	B-80	B-105

*Indicates resin was not very dark when test was terminated after 165 minutes.

Example 10

[Compound: Isodecano-1,1-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid)—Molecular weight 322]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37
Above compound	0.50
Resin	101EP
Results	Y-0
	B-60

Example 11

[Compound: Propene-2,3-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid)—Molecular weight 224]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.31	0.23	0.35	0.30	0.31
Resin	103EP	St.	101EP	101EP	103EP
Results	Y-80	Gobain	Y-80	Y-15	Y-80
	B-105	B-80	B-80	B-80	B-80

Example 12

[Compound: Diphenylmethane-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 342]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.31	0.25	0.35	0.37	0.37
Resin	103EP	101EP	103EP	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	0	0	0	0	80
Results	Y-80	Y-45	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80
	B-80	B-75	B-75	B-75	B-45

Example 14

[Compound: Methane-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid)—Molecular weight 196]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37
Above compound	0.20
Resin	103EP
Results	Y-15
	B-60

Example 15

[Compound: Butane-2,2-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid)—Molecular weight 248]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.31	0.40
Resin	103EP	101EP
Results	Y-80	Y-15
	B-80	B-80

Example 16

[Compound: Cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptosuccinic acid)—Molecular weight 264]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.225	0.40	0.35	0.40
Resin	103EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	0	0	0	80
Results	Y-80	Y-15	Y-80	Y-80
	B-80	B-80	B-80	B-75

Example 17

[Compound: 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valeric acid—Molecular weight 480]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.55	0.50
Resin	103EP	103EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-80	B-75

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Example 18

[Compound: Isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—
Molecular weight 250]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.315	0.33	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-80	Y-80	Y-80
	B-75	B-75	B-75

Example 19

[Compound: 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (mercaptopropionic acid)—
Molecular weight 246]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.36	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-75	B-75

Example 20

[Compound: Propene-2,3-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 232]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Diocetyl tin oxide	0.34	0	0	0	0
Above compound	0.41	0.38	0.20	0.48	0.22
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	0	0	50
Results	Y-80	Y-60	Y-60	Y-75	Y-105
	B-75	B-60	B-60	B-105	B-120

Example 21

[Compound: 4,4-bis (phenylthio) valeric acid—Molecular weight 318]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.48	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-60	B-60

Example 22

[Compound: 4,4-bis (carbobutoxy-ethylthio) valeric acid—Molecular
weight 432]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.66	0.33	0.66
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-60	Y-60	Y-60
	B-60	B-75	B-60

Example 23

[Compound: 4,4-bis (carboxy-ethylthio) valeric acid—Molecular weight
287]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.34	0.33	0.15	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	0	50
Results	Y-75	Y-60	Y-60	Y-60
	B-105	B-75	B-75	B-60

Example 24

[Compound: 3-hydroxybenzaldehyde (mercaptobenzoic acid)—Molecular
weight 332]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.42	0.37	0.70	0.70
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	0	50
Results	Y-80	Y-0	Y-0	Y-15
	B-105	B-60	B-60	B-60

Example 25

[Compound: Ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 456]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.25	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	50
Results	Y-15	Y-75
	B-75	B-75

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Example 26

[Compound: cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 322]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.45	0.33	0.45
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-60	Y-60	Y-75
	B-75	B-75	B-105

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Example 27

[Compound: Propene-2,3-bis (mercaptomethacrylic acid)—Molecular
weight 246]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.51	0.26	0.51
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-80	Y-80	Y-45
	B-75	B-75	B-115

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Example 28

[Compound: Propene-2,3-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 250]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.38	0.30
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-75	B-75

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Example 29

[Compound: 2-butene-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 264]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.40	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-75	B-75

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Example 30

[Compound: Ethyl-3,3-bis (carboxy-ethylthio) butyrate—Molecular
weight 294]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.40	0.28	0.40
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-15	Y-60	Y-75
	B-75	B-75	B-60

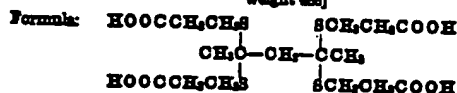
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Example 31

[Compound: Pentane-2,2,4,4-tetra (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 488]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.40	0.28	0.40
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	0	50
Results	Y-15	Y-60	Y-75
	B-75	B-75	B-60

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Dibutyl tin oxide	0.37	0.37
Above compound	0.30	0.30
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-15	Y-60
	B-75	B-75

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Example 32

[Compound: Propene-2,3-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular
weight 222]

Dibutyl tin oxide	0.40	0.40
Above compound	0.25	0.33
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	0	50
Results	Y-60	Y-60
	B-75	B-105

75

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Example 33

[Compound: Benzaldehyde (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 200]

Dibutyl tin sulfide	0.40	0.40
Above compound	0.35	0.35
Resin	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-75	Y-15
	B-105	B-75

Example 34

[Compound: cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)—Molecular weight 254]

Dibutyl tin sulfide	0.40	0.40
Above compound	0.35	0.35
Resin	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-45	Y-40
	B-75	B-105

The term thioacetal as used herein is in accordance with accepted terminology generic to thioacetals.

Example 35

[Compound: Bis (butyl tin) tri (propene-2,3-bis- β -mercaptopropionate)—Mol. wt. 1101.4]

Above compound	0.515	0.515	0.515	0.515	0.405
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50	50	50	50
Results	Y-45	Y-45	Y-45	Y-40	Y-40
	B-75	B-60	B-60	B-45	B-45

Example 36

[Compound: Bis (butyl tin) tri (benzaldehyde- β -mercaptopropionate)—Mol. wt. 1244.5]

Above compound	0.925	0.465	0.925	0.925	0.925	0.925
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	VYNW	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50	50	50	50	50
Exoxidized soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
0,0-di tert. butyl p-cresol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Results	Y-30	Y-30	Y-15	Y-30	Y-15	Y-30
	B-60	B-45	B-75	B-45	B-135	B-45

Example 37

[Compound: Bis (tributyl tin) propene-2,3-bis- β -mercaptopropionate—Mol. wt. 829.4]

Above compound	0.62	0.31
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-60	B-60

Example 38

[Compound: Bis (tributyl tin) benzaldehyde- β -mercaptopropionate—Mol. Wt. 1047]

Above compound	0.66	0.33	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
Resin	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	101EP	VYNW
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50	50	50	50	50
Exoxidized soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
0,0-di tert. butyl p-cresol	0	0	0	0	0.5	0
Results	Y-0	Y-0	Y-15	Y-0	Y-0	Y-15
	B-75	B-60	B-75	B-75	B-60	B-60

Example 39

[Compound: Cyclohexyl-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.30	0.30
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-30	Y-15
	B-60	B-60

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Example 40

[Compound: Methane-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.44	0.44
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-30	Y-15
	B-75	B-60

Example 41

[Compound: Isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.73	0.73
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-45	B-60

Example 42

[Compound: 4,4-bis (carboxyethylthio) valeric acid]

Above compound	0.64	0.64
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-30	Y-0
	B-45	B-60

Example 43

[Compound: 4,4-bis (dodecylthio) valeric acid]

Above compound	1.1	1.1
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Results	Y-15	Y-0
	B-45	B-45

Example 44

[Compound: 3-butene-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.30	0.30
Butyl stannate acid	0.31	0.31
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0
Resin	101EP	101EP
Dioctyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-0	Y-0
	B-60	B-60

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Example 45

[Compound: Ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrakis-(mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	1.0	1.0
Butyl stannous acid	0.51	0
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0.45
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-15	Y-0
	B-60	B-45

Example 46

[Compound: 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (α -mercaptobenzaldehyde)]

Above compound	0.57	0.57
Butyl stannous acid	0.51	0
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0.45
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-50	Y-0
	B-75	B-60

Example 47

[Compound: Methane-bis-(mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.55	0.55
Butyl stannous acid	0.51	0
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0.45
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-50	Y-0
	B-60	B-75

Example 48

[Compound: Benzaldehyde (mercaptopropionic acid)]

Above compound	0.57	0.57
Butyl stannous acid	0.51	0
Tributyl tin oxide	0	0.45
Resin	101EP	101EP
Diocetyl phthalate	50	50
Results	Y-50	Y-0
	B-60	B-75

The tin containing mercaptoacetal (including mercaptoketal) compounds of the present invention are not only useful for stabilizing halogen containing resins but are also useful in stabilizing polymers of monoolefins having 2 to 4 carbon atoms. While the stabilizers of the present invention can be used with polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene-propylene copolymers (e.g., a 50-50 copolymer), polybutylene and polyisobutylene, they are preferably employed with polymers and copolymers of polypropylene.

The present invention is suitable for the stabilization of the monoolefin polymers regardless of the method employed to prepare the polymer. Thus, there can be stabilized polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutylene and copolymers of ethylene with propylene prepared with Ziegler type polymerization catalysts, e.g., trialkyl aluminum (tributyl aluminum) with titanium tetrachloride or dibutyl beryllium with titanium tetrachloride. The polymers can be prepared using any of the Ziegler type of catalysts as set forth in Salyer Patent 2,985,617, issued May 23, 1961, for example. However, the stabilizers of the present invention can be employed with polymers of monoolefins prepared by other processes, e.g., polyethylene prepared under high pressure as set forth in Fawcett Patent 2,153,553, for example, or polyethylene, polypropylene or copolymers prepared using Phillips Petroleum or Standard Oil of Indiana type catalysts.

The tin containing mercaptoacetals of the present invention can be used as stabilizers in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight of the monoolefin polymer. Preferably, 0.1 to 5% of the stabilizer is employed. When the organotin mercaptoacetals are employed together with other stabilizers, usually 0.01 to 10%, and preferably 0.1 to 5%, of total stabilizer based on the weight of the polymer is employed.

While the organotin mercaptoacetals can be employed alone, synergistic action has been observed when they are employed together with certain other stabilizers. Par-

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ticularly good results are obtained when there is employed in addition to the organotin compound a neutral sulfur compound having a thio linkage beta to a carbon atom having both a hydrogen atom and a carboxyl group attached thereto. Such compounds are used in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5%. The preferred thio compound is dilauryl thiodipropionate. Other thio compounds include

- 10 distearyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate (dioctadecyl-thiodipropionate),
- dicyclohexyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- dicetyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- dihexyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- 15 dioctyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- dibenzyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- lauryl myristyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- diphenyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- di-p-methoxyphenyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- 20 didecyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- dibenzyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- diethyl-3,3'-thiodipropionate,
- lauryl ester of 3-methylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-butylmercapto propionic acid,
- 25 lauryl ester of 3-laurylmercapto propionic acid,
- phenyl ester of 3-octylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-laurylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-phenylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-benzylmercapto propionic acid,
- 30 lauryl ester of 3-(p-methoxy) phenylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-cyclohexylmercapto propionic acid,
- lauryl ester of 3-hydroxymethylmercapto propionic acid,
- myristyl ester of 3-hydroxyethylmercapto propionic

- 35 acid,
- octyl ester of 3-methoxymethylmercapto propionic acid,
- dilauryl ester of 3-carboxymethylmercapto propionic acid,
- dilauryl ester of 3-carboxypropylmercapto propionic acid,
- 40 dilauryl-4,7-dithiasubactate,
- dilauryl-4,7,8,11-tetrathiatetradecandioate,
- dimyristyl-4,11-dithiatetradecandioate,
- lauryl-3-benzothiazylmercapto propionate,
- 45 as well as other alkyl, cycloalkyl and aryl esters of the beta thiocarboxylic acids set forth in Gribbins patent 2,519,755. Preferably, the esterifying alcohol has 10 to 18 carbon atoms.

Other beta thiocarboxylic acids include stearyl (1,2-dicarboethoxyethylthio) acetate, stearyl (1,2-dicarbo-lauryloxyethylthio) acetate, lauryl (1,2-dicarboethoxyethylthio) acetate or the like. Compounds of this type can be made in known fashion by addition of an alkyl ester of mercaptoacetic acid to a dialkyl ester of maleic acid. Similar beta thiocarboxyl compounds can be used 55 which are made by addition of an RSH compound across the maleic ester double bond and where R is alkyl, aryl, alkylcarboxyalkyl, arylcarboxyalkyl, or aralkyl. Examples of such compounds are decylthiodilauryl maleate, phenylthiodioctyl maleate, cetyl (1,2-dicarboethoxyethylthio) propionate and benzylthiodimyristyl maleate.

Similarly, useful beta thiocarboxyl compounds can be prepared by addition of the RSH compounds as defined above across the double bond of dialkyl itaconates, dialkyl citraconates, dialkyl fumarates, or trialkyl aconitates, e.g., the addition product of lauryl mercaptan with dibutyl itaconate, the addition product of the stearyl ester of mercaptoacetic acid with dilauryl itaconate, the addition product of butyl mercaptan with dilauryl citraconate, the addition product of lauryl mercaptan with tributyl aconitate, the addition product of the lauryl ester of mercapto propionic acid with triethyl aconitate.

The thermal stability of the polypropylene and other polymers of a monoolefin is adversely affected by impurities including residual catalyst. When thermal stability is important in addition to oxidative stability, it

has been found valuable to include alkaline earth metal salts of fatty acids in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5%, in the tin salt of a carboxy mercaptal formulations. Examples of such salts are calcium stearate, calcium 2-ethylhexoate, calcium octoate, calcium oleate, calcium ricinoleate, calcium myristate, calcium palmitate, calcium laurate, barium laurate, barium stearate and magnesium stearate. Other fatty acid salts such as cadmium 2-ethylhexoate, zinc stearate, and cadmium stearate can also be employed.

Particularly effective synergistic stabilizing compositions have been obtained by utilizing a mixture of (1) the organotin compound, (2) the thio compound, particularly dilauryl thiodipropionate, and (3) the alkaline earth metal salt of a fatty acid.

The addition of phenolic antioxidants in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5%, also has proved effective. Examples of such phenols include 2,6-di-*t*-butyl-*p*-cresol, butylated hydroxyanisole, propyl gallate, 4,4'-thiobis (6-tertiary-butyl-*m*-cresol), 4,4'-cyclohexylidene diphenol, 2,5-di-tertiary-*n*-butyl hydroquinone, 4,4'-butylidene bis (6-tertiary-butyl-*m*-cresol), hydroquinone monobenzyl ether, 2,2'-methylene-bis (4-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol), as well as the other phenols set forth in Salyer Patent 2,985,617. Other suitable phenols include 2-tertiary-butyl-4-decyloxyphenol, 2-tertiary-butyl-4-dodecyloxyphenol, 2-tertiary-butyl-4-octadecyloxyphenol, 4,4'-methylene-bis (2,6-ditertiary-butyl phenol), *p*-aminophenol, *N*-lauryl-*p*-aminophenol, 4,4'-thiobis (3-methyl-6-*t*-butyl-phenol), bis [o-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol] sulfide, 4-acetyl-*β*-resorcydic acid, A-stage *p*-tertiary butylphenol-formaldehyde resin, 4-dodecyloxy-2-hydroxy-benzophenone, 3-hydroxy-4-(phenylcarbonyl) phenyl palmitate, *n*-dodecyl ester of 3-hydroxy-4-(phenylcarbonyl) phenoxyacetic acid and *t*-butylphenol.

The use of epoxy compounds in an amount of 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5%, in the organotin compound formulations has also been found valuable. Examples of such epoxy compounds include epoxidized soya oil, epoxidized lard oil, epoxidized olive oil, epoxidized linseed oil, epoxidized castor oil, epoxidized peanut oil, epoxidized corn oil, epoxidized tung oil, epoxidized cottonseed oil, epichlorhydrin bisphenol A resins, phenoxy-propylene oxide, butoxy-propylene oxide, epoxidized neopentylene oleate, glycidyl epoxystearate, epoxidized α -olefins, epoxidized glycidyl soyate, dicyclopentadiene dioxide, epoxidized butyl tallate, styrene oxide, dipentene dioxide, glycidol, vinyl cyclohexene dioxide, glycidyl ether of resorcinol, glycidyl ether of hydroquinone, glycidyl ether of 1,5-dihydroxy naphthalene, epoxidized linseed oil fatty acids, allyl glycidyl ether, butyl glycidyl ether, cyclohexane oxide, 4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy) acetyl phenone, mesityl oxide epoxide, 2-ethyl-3-propyl glycidamide, glycidyl ethers of glycerine, pentaerythritol and sorbitol, and 3,4-epoxycyclohexane-1,1-dimethanol bis (9,10-epoxystearate).

The percent of stabilizer in the following examples is based on the amount of polymer being 100%.

Example 49

0.5% of the indicated organotin mercaptal salt was blended into polypropylene having an initial melt index at 190° C. of 0.8. The formulation was fabricated into a 20 mil thick strip and heated in an oven at 140° C. The unstabilized polypropylene degraded after 4 hours under these conditions.

Stabilizer:	Time to Degradation of Polymer (hours)
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -	48
Dineopentyl tin propane-2,2-bis mercaptopropionate) -----	24
Diocetyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -	24

Stabilizer:	Time to Degradation of Polymer (hours)
Dibutyl tin butane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin butane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -	24
Dibutyl tin 2-ethylbutane-1,1-bis (mercapto propionate) -----	24
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	24
Diocetyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	48
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -	72
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	48
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	48
bis (Tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	24
bis (Tributyl tin) benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -	48
bis (Butyl tin) tris [propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)] -----	24
bis (Butyl tin) tris [benzaldi (mercaptopropionate)] -----	24
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -	48
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate) ---	48
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate) --	48
Dibutyl tin 1-carboethoxypropane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	24

Example 50

A formulation consisting of 0.166% of the indicated organotin mercaptal salt, 0.166% of dilauryl thiodipropionate and 0.166% calcium stearate was blended into the same polypropylene as employed in Example 49 and the strips obtained heated to 140° C. The time to degrade the polymer using the indicated tin compound in this formulation was as follows:

Organotin compound (with dilauryl-thiodipropionate and calcium stearate):	Time (hours)
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate) -	72
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	72
Dineopentyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	120
Dibutyl tin butane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate) ---	96
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	96
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -----	120
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	24
Diocetyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	72
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -----	120
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	240
bis (Tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	144
bis (Tributyl tin) benzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	96
bis (Butyl tin) tris [propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)] -----	96
bis (Butyl tin) tris [benzaldi (mercaptopropionate)] -----	48
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate) -----	168
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate) -----	96
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate) -	216
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	144
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate) -----	48
Dibutyl tin 1-carboethoxypropane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate) -----	24

A formulation consisting of 0.1% of the indicated organotin mercaptal salt, 0.1% dilauryl thiodipropionate, 0.1% 2,6-di tertiary butyl p-cresol and 0.1% stearyl mercaptoacetate was blended into the same polypropylene as employed in Example 49, and the strips obtained heated to 140° C. The time to degrade the polymer using the indicated tin compound in this formulation was as follows:

Tin compound (with the thiodipropionate, tertiary butyl cresol and mercaptoacetate):

	Time (hours)
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptoacetate)-----	168
Dibutyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin butane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin butane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	168
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	264
Dibutyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	168
Dibutyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	192
Dibutyl tin cyclohexane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	264
Dibutyl tin cyclohexane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	168
Dibutyl tin methylene-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	240
Dibutyl tin methylene-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	240
Dibutyl tin 2-ethylbutane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	168
Dineopentyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	192
Diocetyl tin benzaldi (mercaptopropionate)-----	168
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptoacetate)-----	168
Diocetyl tin o-hydroxybenzaldi (mercaptopropionate)-----	120
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptoacetate)-----	168
Diocetyl tin isodecane-1,1-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	144
Diocetyl tin propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	168
bis (Tributyl tin) propane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	216
bis (Tributyl tin) benzaldi (mercaptopropionate)-----	312
Dibutyl tin 1-carboethoxypropane-2,2-bis (mercaptopropionate)-----	72

We claim:

1. A composition of matter comprising (a) a member of the group consisting of (1) a polymer of a monoolefin having 2 to 4 carbon atoms and (2) a halogen containing resin selected from the group consisting of vinyl and vinylidene resins in which the halogen is attached directly to a carbon atom in the polymer chain and (b) a stabilizing effective amount of a member of the group consisting of (1) a hydrocarbon tin salt of a carboxy mercaptal, said salt having 1 to 3 hydrocarbon groups attached directly to the tin, said carboxy mercaptal being connected to the tin atom through a carboxyl oxygen atom, and (2) a mixture of a member of the group consisting of dihydrocarbon tin oxides, dihydrocarbon tin sulfides, trihydrocarbon tin oxides, monohydrocarbon stannic acids and monohydrocarbon tin alcoholates with a mercaptal containing a free carboxyl group.

2. A composition of matter comprising (a) a vinyl resin in which the halogen is attached directly to a carbon atom in the polymer chain and (b) a stabilizing effective amount of a member of the group consisting of (1) a hydrocarbon tin salt of a carboxy mercaptal, said salt having 1 to 3 hydrocarbon groups attached directly to the tin, said carboxy mercaptal being connected to the tin atom through a carboxyl oxygen atom, and (2) a mixture of a member of the group consisting of dihydrocarbon tin oxides, dihydrocarbon tin sulfides, trihydrocarbon tin oxides, monohydrocarbon stannic acids and monohydrocarbon tin alcoholates with a mercaptal containing a free carboxyl group.

3. A composition according to claim 2 wherein the resin is a vinyl chloride resin.

4. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a hydrocarbon tin salt of a carboxy mercaptal, said salt having 1 to 3 hydrocarbon groups attached directly to the tin, said carboxy mercaptal being connected to the tin atom through a carboxyl oxygen atom.

5. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a hydrocarbon tin salt of a hydrocarbon bis (mercaptoalkanoic acid) having 2 to 9 carbon atoms in the alkanic acid group.

6. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a hydrocarbon tin salt of a hydroxyaryl bis (mercaptoalkanoic acid) having 2 to 9 carbon atoms in the alkanic acid group.

7. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a mixture of (1) a hydrocarbon tin oxide and (2) a hydrocarbon bis (mercaptoalkanoic acid) having 2 to 9 carbon atoms in the alkanic acid group.

8. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a mixture of (1) a monohydrocarbon stannic acid and (2) a hydrocarbon bis (mercaptoalkanoic acid) having 2 to 9 carbon atoms in the alkanic acid group.

9. A composition of matter comprising a vinyl chloride resin and a stabilizing effective amount of a mixture of (1) a hydrocarbon tin oxide and a monohydrocarbon stannic acid and (2) a hydroxyaryl bis (mercaptoalkanoic acid) having 2 to 9 carbon atoms in the alkanic acid group.

10. A composition of matter comprising (a) a polymer of a monoolefin having 2 to 4 carbon atoms and (b) a stabilizing effective amount of a member of the group consisting of (1) a hydrocarbon tin salt of a carboxy mercaptal, said salt having 1 to 3 hydrocarbon groups attached directly to the tin, said carboxy mercaptal being connected to the tin atom through a carboxyl oxygen atom, and (2) a mixture of a member of the group consisting of dihydrocarbon tin oxides, dihydrocarbon tin sulfides, trihydrocarbon tin oxides, monohydrocarbon stannic acids and monohydrocarbon tin alcoholates with a mercaptal containing a free carboxyl group.

11. A stabilized composition according to claim 10 including a neutral sulfur compound having a thio linkage beta to a carbon atom having both a hydrogen atom and a carboxyl group attached thereto.

12. A stabilized composition according to claim 11 wherein the polymer is polypropylene and the composition also includes a phenolic antioxidant.

13. A stabilized composition according to claim 10 wherein the polymer is polypropylene.

14. A stabilized composition according to claim 13 including a neutral sulfur compound having a thio linkage beta to a carbon atom having both a hydrogen atom and a carboxyl group attached thereto.

15. A stabilized composition according to claim 14 wherein the sulfur compound is dilauryl thiodipropionate.

16. A composition of matter comprising a solid polypropylene and a stabilizing effective amount of a hydro-